United Nations S/AC.37/2002/65

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 June 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 17 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan and, with reference to the Chairman's note dated 7 March 2002 (SCA/2/02(3)), has the honour to transmit herewith the report requested in paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002), adopted on 16 January 2002, in response to the Committee's requests for information.

02-43397 (E) 240602 240602

Annex to the note verbale dated 17 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I. Paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1390 (2002)

First request

Information on legislative and administrative measures taken in order to freeze the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the individuals, groups and entities to which reference is made in the list mentioned in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), including funds derived from property they own or control, and on measures to ensure that none of these funds are made available for the benefit of such persons or groups by nationals of the State or by any persons within its territory.

Response

Law No. 318 of 20 April 2001 establishes at the Bank of Lebanon an independent unit of a judicial character that is empowered to take the decision to freeze suspicious accounts and to waive banking secrecy in their regard. It sends copies of its decisions to the office of the public prosecutor and to the external authorities concerned. As soon as it received the United Nations list of names of individuals, groups and entities suspected of terrorism that was compiled pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), the special investigations unit established by article 6 of the law decided to instruct its secretary to request all banks and financial institutions operating in Lebanon to state whether or not they were holding accounts or assets that belonged directly or indirectly to those individuals, groups and entities. All of the banks and financial institutions reported that they held no such accounts, and the Security Council Committee was informed accordingly through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 338 of the Lebanese Penal Code also requires that all secret societies should be dissolved and that their assets should be confiscated. Article 14 of Law No. 318 of 20 April 2001 requires confiscation of all moveable and immoveable property connected with specified crimes and of the proceeds of such crimes, which include terrorism. The provisions of the Lebanese Penal Code relating to confiscation are also applied to the assets of such persons or groups that are not held by banks and to their immoveable property.

Second request

If the authorities of a State have identified and frozen funds and other financial assets of these individuals, groups and entities, they should indicate to the Committee relevant information such as the types, value and bank account numbers of the funds and financial assets frozen.

Response

It has not been determined that there are any accounts or assets that belong to the individuals, groups or entities in question.

II. Paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 1390 (2002)

Request

Information on all measures the State has taken to prevent the entry into or transit through its territory of the individuals to whom reference is made in the United Nations list mentioned in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002).

Response

The law promulgated on 10 July 1962 regulates entry to, residence in and departure from Lebanon. It stipulates that entry to Lebanon other than by way of General Security facilities is prohibited and that a person seeking entry must be provided with the relevant legal documents and be in possession of a travel document stamped by an overseas representative of Lebanon or by General Security with a transit or residence visa. On instructions from the judicial authorities, the security agencies issue arrest warrants and search warrants and investigate wanted persons and persons suspected of terrorist and other offences. Such warrants are circulated to border crossing, seaports and airports, where the necessary action is taken with regard to the persons indicated immediately on their arrival (refusal of entry, arrest, etc.), and all border crossings are equipped with computers in which the names of wanted persons have been entered.

In exercise of its powers and in implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), the Directorate-General for General Security has adopted measures to prevent the entry of persons whose names are received from the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) with the request that they not to allowed entry, and circulars have been sent to all points of entry and to Lebanese embassies overseas through the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A person who has been refused entry thus cannot be granted an entry visa by any Lebanese consulate or by General Security. The law promulgated on 10 July 1962 regulates entry to, residence in and departure from Lebanon. It stipulates that entry to Lebanon other than by way of General Security facilities is prohibited and that a person seeking entry must be provided with the relevant legal documents and be in possession of a travel document stamped by an overseas representative of Lebanon or by General Security with a transit or residence visa.

The Directorate-General for General Security has circulated to all points of entry by land, sea and air notices prohibiting entry by the individuals indicated in the United Nations list and requiring the application to them of the aforesaid measures. The Directorate also refuses entry to persons whose names appear on lists concerning terrorist activities that are submitted by their countries.

The Directorate-General for General Security has also:

Adopted measures to prevent the entry of persons whose names are received through ICPO-Interpol with the request that they not be allowed entry;

Adopted measures to flag the entry of persons to whose activities attention has been drawn by security attachés at the embassies of the countries of which they are nationals for subsequent coordination with these embassies in the event of their arrival in Lebanon;

Initiated investigative action to monitor any secret activities by Al-Qaida for the establishment of cells, the purchase of weapons or the perpetration of hostile acts;

Scrutinized and collated all information coming from embassy security attachés concerning possible Al-Qaida activities in Lebanon and notified the attachés of the outcome of such scrutiny;

Ensured that all border posts scrutinize travel documents in order to detect the possible use of forged passports by Al-Qaida elements.

III. Paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 1390 (2002)

Request

Information on measures taken in implementation of paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 1390 (2002) to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to these individuals, groups and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types ... and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities.

Response

The security agencies monitor persons and investigate activities involving arms and related materiel that are contrary to the provisions of Lebanese laws, especially the Penal Code and the arms and ammunition law, as well as the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and the relevant international conventions to which Lebanon has acceded. In the investigation of any such actions the persons involved are arrested and offenders are referred to the competent jurisdiction. Lebanon does not provide any technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities to any of the groups or individuals indicated in paragraph 2 (c) of the resolution and also prohibits any person whatever from providing such assistance.

The security agencies of the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities initiate investigative action in order to monitor any secret activities by Al-Qaida for the establishment of cells, the purchase of weapons or the perpetration of hostile acts.

IV. Paragraph 8 of resolution 1390 (2002)

Request

Member States are requested to provide the Committee with information on the measures they have taken for the implementation of paragraph 8 of the resolution under domestic laws and regulations to prevent and punish violations of the measures to which reference is made in its paragraph 2 and to report on legislation enacted to promote the implementation of paragraph 8.

Response

Some elements of this response have been given in our previous responses under paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002). The actions to which reference is made

in paragraph 2 are prohibited by Lebanese laws and especially by the Penal Code, the arms and ammunition law, the law regulating entry to, residence in and departure from Lebanon, the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and the anti-money-laundering law. The Lebanese security agencies, under the supervision of the competent judicial authorities, give priority to investigating and combating crimes of this kind.

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/66

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 June 2002
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Note verbale dated 21 June 2002 from the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and, with reference to the note from the Chairman of the Committee dated 7 March 2002, has the honour to transmit herewith the report concerning the implementation of resolution 1390 (2002) by Switzerland (see annex).

02-43995 (E) 260602 260602

Annex

Report prepared by Switzerland in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) urges all States to inform the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) of the arrangements they have made to implement the measures enumerated in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002).

As a non-Member of the United Nations, Switzerland has independently and systematically applied Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000). To this effect, on 2 October 2000 the Federal Council (Swiss Government) adopted the "Ordinance instituting measures against the Taliban". Following the adoption of resolutions 1388 (2002) and 1390 (2002) by the Security Council, the Federal Council modified this Ordinance on 1 May 2002. The Ordinance, now entitled "Ordinance instituting measures against persons and entities linked to Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida group or the Taliban" contains all the provisions necessary to implement the measures envisaged in paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002). The annex to the Ordinance lists the names of natural or juridical persons, groups and entities subject to sanctions. The Ordinance and its annex can be consulted in French and German on the web site of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (www.seco-admin.ch, via "Foreign trade policy", "Export controls and sanctions", "Sanctions").

Freezing of assets

The list of natural or juridical persons, groups and entities subject to the financial sanctions imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) has been modified several times by the Sanctions Committee. The annex to the above-mentioned Ordinance has been rapidly and successively altered to reflect these changes. Each modification of the Ordinance and its annex is published in the official compendium of legal texts and on the Internet. In order to inform the public at large and the media, a press communiqué is circulated regularly. In order to ensure rapid and effective implementation, banks and other financial intermediaries operating in Swiss territory are immediately alerted, by e-mail and other means, to any change in the list of persons covered by the financial sanctions.

Assets belonging to natural or juridical persons, groups or entities listed in the annex to the Ordinance or controlled by them are automatically frozen. Any person holding or managing assets acknowledged to be covered by this freezing of assets must immediately declare them to the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. The declaration must give the name of the beneficiary, the purpose and the amount of the assets frozen. In addition, it is prohibited to provide funds, or make them available directly or indirectly, to natural or juridical persons, groups or entities listed in the annex. Exceptionally, payments from frozen accounts and transfers of frozen capital assets may be authorized if they serve to protect Swiss interests or to prevent hardship cases.

As at 31 May 2002, 69 bank accounts with a total of 34 million Swiss francs were frozen in accordance with resolution 1390 (2002) and earlier resolutions. Following the adoption of resolution 1388 (2002) and the decisions of the Sanctions Committee to lift the financial sanctions against certain entities initially designated

on the basis of resolution 1267 (1999), nine bank accounts with a total of 8 million Swiss francs were unfrozen in January 2002.

Ban on entry and transit

The travel restrictions recommended by resolution 1333 (2000) were implemented in Switzerland by the Ordinance instituting measures against the Taliban of 2 October 2000. With the adoption of resolution 1390 (2002), the Security Council decided that the ban on entry or transit would apply to any person on the list drawn up by the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). In Switzerland, this measure was duly implemented by modification of the Ordinance on 1 May 2002. Thus entry into and transit through Switzerland are prohibited for the natural persons listed in the annex to this Ordinance. The Swiss authorities may, in compliance with decisions of the United Nations Security Council or for the protection of Swiss interests, grant waivers. Swiss missions abroad and customs authorities are kept regularly informed and have the updated list of persons subject to travel restrictions.

Ban on the supply of military equipment and similar goods

The embargo on military equipment and similar goods imposed by resolution 1267 (1999) has been implemented in Switzerland by the Ordinance instituting measures against the Taliban of 2 October 2000. Before the entry into force of this Ordinance, exports of military equipment to Afghanistan were subject to the permit system established by the federal law on military materiel.

With the adoption of resolution 1390 (2002), the Security Council decided that this embargo would in future apply to any person on the list drawn up by the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). In Switzerland, this measure was implemented when the Ordinance was modified on 1 May 2002. The supply, sale and brokerage of weapons of any kind, including arms and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary materiel and its accessories and spare parts to natural or juridical persons, groups or entities mentioned in the annex to the Ordinance are prohibited. The supply, sale and brokerage of technical advice and means of assistance or training linked to military activities to the same persons are also prohibited.

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/67

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 June 2002

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Note verbale dated 24 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and, with reference to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Liechtenstein prepared pursuant to paragraph 6 of the said resolution (see annex).

02-44449 (E) 270602

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex

Report of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) on the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

1. Pursuant to the reporting obligations under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), the Principality of Liechtenstein hereby communicates the following measures taken to implement resolution 1390 (2002).

2. A detailed account of the comprehensive counterterrorism measures taken by Liechtenstein, in particular to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), may be found in Security Council document S/2001/1253 of 27 December 2001, the report of Liechtenstein to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001).

3. The particular legal basis for implementation of resolution 1390 (2002) has been achieved through adoption of the Ordinance of 23 April 2002 concerning Amendment of the Ordinance on Measures against the Taliban (Afghanistan), which also implements resolution 1388 (2002). The Ordinance of 10 October 2000 on Measures against the Taliban (Afghanistan), which implemented Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and, through amendments of 3 April 2001, Security Council resolution 1333 (2000), has been retitled "Ordinance on Measures against Persons and Organizations connected with Usama bin Laden, the Group 'Al-Qaida' or the Taliban" and has been amended in accordance with Security Council resolution 1390 (2002). The Ordinance of 23 April 2002 entered into force on 29 April 2002. Paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002) has been implemented as follows:

Paragraph 2(a)

4. Paragraph 2(a) of resolution 1390 (2002) has been implemented by article 3 of the Ordinance of 10 October 2000 as amended by the Ordinance of 23 April 2002, the relevant provisions of which read as follows:

Article 3

(1) The funds in the possession or under the control of the natural and juridical persons, groups, and organizations listed in Annex 2[1] shall be frozen.

(2) It shall be prohibited to transfer funds to the natural and juridical persons, groups, and organizations listed in Annex 2, or to make funds available to them directly or indirectly in any other way.

(4) Payments from frozen accounts or transfers of frozen assets may be approved by the Government on an exceptional basis in order to avoid cases of hardship, if the Committee of the Security Council of the United Nations has given its prior approval.

Prior to amendment by the Ordinance of 23 April 2002, the corresponding provision of the Ordinance of 10 October 2000 was applied to freeze the assets of Al-Taqwa Trade and Asat Trust, both companies registered in Liechtenstein and found on the list of the 1267 Committee, and to initiate a corresponding investigation.

Paragraph 2(b)

5. Paragraph 2(b) of resolution 1390 (2002) has been implemented by article 4a(1) of the Ordinance of 10 October 2000 as amended by the Ordinance of 23 April 2002, which reads as follows:

Article 4a

(1) Entry into Liechtenstein or transit through Liechtenstein by the natural persons listed in Annex 2 shall be prohibited.

Paragraph 2(c)

6. Paragraph 2(c) of resolution 1390 (2002) has been implemented by article 1 of the Ordinance of 10 October 2000 as amended by the Ordinance of 23 April 2002, the relevant provisions of which read as follows:

Article 1

(1) The supply, sale, and arrangement of arms of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, as well as accessories and spare parts therefor, to the natural and juridical persons listed in Annex 2, shall be prohibited.

(3) The provision, sale, and arrangement of technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities to the natural and juridical persons, groups, and organizations listed in Annex 2, shall be prohibited.

[1] which corresponds to the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and updated regularly by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/68

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2002

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 28 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and has the honour to enclose a copy of Iceland's report pursuant to Council resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

02-45694 (E) 080702

Annex to the note verbale dated 28 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Committee

Report by Iceland pursuant to Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The following information is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), as requested in a note verbale dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations.

On 15 October 2001, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland published Public Announcement No. 776/2001 in the Official Journal by which the substantive provisions of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) were made to have binding effect upon Icelandic citizens and entities and those who are situated on Icelandic territory. Annexed to the Announcement was the list of persons and entities identified by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, and published in document AFG/131-SC/7028.

The above Public Announcement No. 776/2001 was annulled an replaced by Public Announcement No. 349, dated 29 April 2002, by which the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1388 (2002) and 1390 (2002) were given the same effect as stated above. Annexed to Public Announcement No. 349/2002 was the list of persons and entities identified by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, and published on 29 April 2002.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs ensured that the above Public Announcements were given special attention by the government agencies concerned, namely, the police, customs and immigration authorities, as well as the banking sector.

The Icelandic Penal Code and the Act on Liability of Legal Entities with Regard to Bribery of Public Officials were amended by Act No. 99/2002, 31 May 2002, in order to fulfil the obligations of Iceland with regard to criminalization according to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism as well as Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will ensure that updated consolidated lists published by the Security Council sanctions committee in accordance with Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002) will subsequently be published in the Official Journal as well as being separately submitted to the government agencies concerned, namely, the police, customs and immigration authorities, as well as the banking sector.

The document of ratification by Iceland of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 April 2002.

No funds or other financial assets or economic resources of the respective individuals, groups, undertakings or entities referred to in the above-mentioned lists created pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) have been identified or frozen in Iceland.

Border and security controls as well as immigration routines have been upgraded and strengthened in order to prevent the entry into or transit through Iceland of individuals referred to in the list mentioned above.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Reykjavik, 28 June 2002

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/69

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 July 2002

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Upon instruction from my Government and with reference to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), I have the honour to submit to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) the report of the measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed at implementing Council resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad H. **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-45703 (E) 080702

Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The present report deals with actions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

Executive measures

1. **Measures under paragraph 2 (a)**

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regularly disseminates the list created pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and any updated list containing the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities suspected of involvement in acts of international terrorism, to relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, members of the Coordinating National Committee (CNC), which has been established for coordination of anti-terrorism efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran. For the list of members of CNC, please refer to paragraph 1 of the enclosure contained in the annex to document S/2001/1332.

(b) The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued directives to all Iranian financial and banking institutions, either inside or outside the country, to use vigilance about the list and report any suspicious bank account or financial or banking activities.

(c) According to the report of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran as of the drafting of this report, none on the list is found to have an account or to be carrying out any financial or banking activities in any Iranian bank or financial institutions.

(d) It should come as no surprise that the subjects mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) avoid having any financial activity in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as they knew that not only they would find no sympathy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, but the Islamic Republic of Iran is also intent on stopping the expansion of their control and violence as a part of the United Nations effort to help bring back conciliation and normalcy to Afghanistan.

2. **Measures under paragraph 2 (b)**

(a) The long and porous border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan and that between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan are not amenable to 100 per cent control. Traditionally, the Islamic Republic of Iran does disproportionately invest its eastern borders to control drug trafficking and trafficking in persons. Since 11 September and the United States military operation in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has greatly reinforced its personnel and equipment at the borders to prevent illegal entry. For instance, in the last few months, 15 additional operational battalions were dispatched to the Islamic Republic of Iran-Pakistan border to prevent illegal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(b) The Islamic Republic of Iran had to restore a visa requirement for citizens of some neighbouring Arab countries who, earlier, needed no visa to enter the Islamic Republic of Iran. The decision to restore the visa requirement was taken to prevent legal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran for the purpose of illegal transit into and out of Afghanistan.

(c) Furthermore, surveillance of public residential units, hotels and motels in the border provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan, Khorasan and Tehran was increased.

(d) The increased surveillance and security measures at borders and in border provinces resulted in:

1. The arrest and detention of 160 Afghans and Arabs, including many women and children, with varying degree of sympathy for, and in some instances possible association with, the Taliban and/or al-Qa'idah.

2. Handling of the cases of 78 detainees. They were handed over officially to the Government of their nationality or residency.

3. Preventing entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan of 21,646 Afghans and 523 Pakistanis between 23 October 2001 and 6 March 2002.

4. Seizure of some Bin Laden propaganda speeches and material in the vicinity of Chabahar town: 2 compact discs, 63 audio-cassettes in the Urdu language, 6 books and 1 periodical propagating the Jeish-e-Mohammad (Mohammad's army).

5. Identification and disbandment of several organized criminal groups involved in forgery of official documents including non-negotiable instruments, as well as several organized criminal groups dealing mainly with trafficking in persons, helping Afghans and some suspicious individuals to illegally enter and clandestinely live in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Paragraph 2 (c)

The Islamic Republic of Iran enforces very strictly its rules and regulations on supply and sale of arms and related material of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities outside the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran has called for an arms embargo against Afghanistan and the Taliban since they began expanding their grip over this country in 1995. Regrettably, this proposal did not gain the support of some members of the 6+2 Group primarily because it was said to be "expensive".

4. Paragraph 8

1. The following laws in the Islamic Republic of Iran govern the prevention and prosecution of violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002):

- Entry and Residency of Foreign Nationals in Iran Act of 1921 and the Amendments thereto.
- Extradition of Criminals Act of 1960.

- Punishment of Perpetrators of Misdemeanours and Felonies against Other Countries Act of 1971.
- Augmenting Punishment for Arms Trafficking and Armed Traffickers Act of 1969.
- Punishment of Trafficking of Unauthorized Individuals at Borders Act of 1988.

2. A draft bill on fighting money-laundering is near completion, to be forwarded to the Majlis (Parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consideration and adoption.

3. Upon recommendation of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice are in the final stages of elaborating a counter-terrorism bill to integrate domestic laws and update them for consideration and adoption by the Majlis.

United Nations S/AC.37/2002/69*

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 July 2002

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Upon instruction from my Government and with reference to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), I have the honour to submit to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) the report of the measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed at implementing Council resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad H. **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

02-45703* (E) 160702

Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Introduction

The present report is complementary to the report of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), contained in document S/2001/1332. Therefore, the introduction, executive measures, and legal issues contained in the report pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) are an integral part of this report.

1. The obligations envisioned in Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) embody the measures that the Islamic Republic of Iran has had to adopt since 1995 when the Taliban came to control parts of Afghanistan. The long and porous borders between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan as well as the long sea in the south have made Iranian border control to curb drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, particularly since 1995, a costly enterprise in terms of both human resources and financial investments.

2. The divergence of political, social and cultural views of the Islamic Republic of Iran and those of the Taliban and al-Qa'idah have been quite evident in the last seven years. The Islamic Republic of Iran has always cautioned the international community about the threat of the Taliban and their associates to regional and international peace and security.

3. Since 1995, the Taliban have caused a great deal of political, security, economic and social burdens for the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was the Taliban that stormed the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and martyred Iranian diplomats and a journalist in 1998 — a main subject of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

4. The Islamic Republic of Iran has made considerable efforts within the framework of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Union, the Bonn meeting and on its own to help control the crisis in Afghanistan, mitigate the pain and sufferings of its people and bring back peace and normalcy to Afghanistan on the basis of the will of the Afghan people. As a neighbour to the west of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has actively contributed to the fight against terrorism and the Taliban over the years and recognizes the importance that the return of peace and security in Afghanistan has for the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran is fully committed to supporting the Interim Administration in Afghanistan and the process set in place for permanent government. The Islamic Republic of Iran also stands ready to work with the Interim Administration in Afghanistan in reconstruction and rehabilitation of this country. In this context, the Islamic Republic of Iran maintains that the divisive approach by

certain major powers active in Afghanistan is detrimental to the cause of helping the deserving people of Afghanistan bring back peace, security and prosperity to their country and people, and must be rejected.

This report deals with actions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement Security Council resolution 1390 (2002).

Executive measures

1. **Measures under paragraph 2 (a)**

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regularly disseminates the list created pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and any updated list containing the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities suspected of involvement in acts of international terrorism, to relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, members of the Coordinating National Committee (CNC), which has been established for coordination of anti-terrorism efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran. For the list of members of CNC, please refer to paragraph 1 of the enclosure contained in the annex to document S/2001/1332.

(b) The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued directives to all Iranian financial and banking institutions, either inside or outside the country, to use vigilance about the list and report any suspicious bank account or financial or banking activities.

(c) According to the report of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran as of the drafting of this report, none on the list is found to have an account or to be carrying out any financial or banking activities in any Iranian bank or financial institutions.

(d) It should come as no surprise that the subjects mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) avoid having any financial activity in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as they knew that not only they would find no sympathy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, but the Islamic Republic of Iran is also intent on stopping the expansion of their control and violence as a part of the United Nations effort to help bring back conciliation and normalcy to Afghanistan.

2. **Measures under paragraph 2 (b)**

(a) The long and porous border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan and that between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan are not amenable to 100 per cent control. Traditionally, the Islamic Republic of Iran does disproportionately invest its eastern borders to control drug trafficking and trafficking in persons. Since 11 September and the United States military operation in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has greatly reinforced its personnel and equipment at the borders to prevent illegal entry. For instance, in the last few months, 15 additional operational battalions were dispatched to the Islamic Republic of Iran-Pakistan border to prevent illegal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(b) The Islamic Republic of Iran had to restore a visa requirement for citizens of some neighbouring Arab countries who, earlier, needed no visa to enter the Islamic Republic of Iran. The decision to restore the visa requirement was taken to prevent legal entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran for the purpose of illegal transit into and out of Afghanistan.

(c) Furthermore, surveillance of public residential units, hotels and motels in the border provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan, Khorasan and Tehran was increased.

(d) The increased surveillance and security measures at borders and in border provinces resulted in:

1. The arrest and detention of 160 Afghans and Arabs, including many women and children, with varying degree of sympathy for, and in some instances possible association with, the Taliban and/or al-Qa'idah.

2. Handling of the cases of 78 detainees. They were handed over officially to the Government of their nationality or residency.

3. Preventing entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan of 21,646 Afghans and 523 Pakistanis between 23 October 2001 and 6 March 2002.

4. Seizure of some Bin Laden propaganda speeches and material in the vicinity of Chabahar town: 2 compact discs, 63 audio-cassettes in the Urdu language, 6 books and 1 periodical propagating the Jeish-e-Mohammad (Mohammad's army).

5. Identification and disbandment of several organized criminal groups involved in forgery of official documents including non-negotiable instruments, as well as several organized criminal groups dealing mainly with trafficking in persons, helping Afghans and some suspicious individuals to illegally enter and clandestinely live in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. **Paragraph 2 (c)**

The Islamic Republic of Iran enforces very strictly its rules and regulations on supply and sale of arms and related material of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities outside the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran has called for an arms embargo against Afghanistan and the Taliban since they began expanding their grip over this country in 1995. Regrettably, this proposal did not gain the support of some members of the 6+2 Group primarily because it was said to be "expensive".

4. **Paragraph 8**

1. The following laws in the Islamic Republic of Iran govern the prevention and prosecution of violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002):

- Entry and Residency of Foreign Nationals in Iran Act of 1921 and the Amendments thereto.
- Extradition of Criminals Act of 1960.

- Punishment of Perpetrators of Misdemeanours and Felonies against Other Countries Act of 1971.

- Augmenting Punishment for Arms Trafficking and Armed Traffickers Act of 1969.

- Punishment of Trafficking of Unauthorized Individuals at Borders Act of 1988.

2. A draft bill on fighting money-laundering is near completion, to be forwarded to the Majlis (Parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consideration and adoption.

3. Upon recommendation of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice are in the final stages of elaborating a counter-terrorism bill to integrate domestic laws and update them for consideration and adoption by the Majlis.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Letter dated 17 June 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

I write to draw your attention to the attached letter from Robert Woonton, Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, forwarding an addendum to the report of the Cook Islands to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which also makes reference to resolution 1390 (2001).

This letter and its attachment are being circulated as a document of the Security Council.*

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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* The text of the report is contained in document S/2001/1324/Add.1.

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